c/c96000438
(cont.)

X Collection

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X-T59
S7

TECHNICAL STANDARD
No. K.37-1939

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD SPECIFICATION

FOR

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

NO. K.37-1930

This Australian Standard has been amended as shown below, and is therefore now redated as No. K.37-1939.

SEPTEMBER, 1939

AMENDMENTS TO NO. K.37-1930

CLAUSE 10. FREEDOM FROM HIGHER KETONES. Delete existing clause and substitute the following:

"10. The amount of higher ketones, when determined in the manner described under Standard Methods of Testing, shall not exceed 5% by volume."

PART 2. STANDARD METHODS OF TESTING. Insert the following new method at the bottom of page 19:

"Determination of Higher Ketones Content.

A suitable quantity of the sample shall be shaken with three times its volume of distilled water at 15.5°C. (60°F.) in a suitable flask. The mixture shall be allowed to stand for 15 minutes at 15.5°C. (60°F).

The volume of the upper layer shall be taken as the higher ketones content".

X-T59.S7
Discard #2
99.26
St2

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Department of Structural Timbers

#3

X-T59
.S7

2 - SEP 26

A.S. No. CA.25—1955

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD

ARCHITECTURAL AND BUILDING DRAWING PRACTICE

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Incorporated by Royal Charter

Price 12/6

Copyright

#4

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD No. CA.30—1957

2 - JUN - 4
Copy ____ 1958

ARTIFICIAL LIGHTING OF BUILDINGS

Incorporated by Royal Charter

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

X-Ts9
.S7

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD No. A.30 — 1958

2 JUL 1959

FIRE TESTS ON BUILDING MATERIALS AND STRUCTURES

Incorporated by Royal Charter

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

X-T59
.S7

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD No. N.27 — 1958

15 - MAY - 1
Copy ___ 1959

DDT FOR INSECTICIDAL PREPARATION

Incorporated by Royal Charter

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

X-T59
.S7A7

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD No. 0.70 — 1958

2 - MAY - 7
Copy ____ 1959

SAWN HOUSE STUMPS, SOLE PLATES, FENCE POSTS AND STRUTS

from

SOUTH-EASTERN AUSTRALIAN HARDWOODS

Incorporated by Royal Charter

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

X-T59
.S7#8

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
Incorporated by Royal Charter

AMDT. No. 1
SEPT. 1958

2 APR 16
Copy 1959

AMENDMENT No. 1
to
SAA Approval and Test Specification
for
ELECTRIC MOTOR-OPERATED APPLIANCES
(With Motors having Ratings not exceeding 1 h.p.)
(No. C. 115—1941 Ap.)

First Issued . . . . . **August 1941**
Amended . . . . **September 1958**

The above specification is amended as set as follows; the amendments should be inserted at the appropriate places.

CLAUSE 1. SCOPE.
TABLE I.

AMDT. No. 1
SEPT. 1958

Delete the reference to floor-polishing machines, lawnmowers, and vacuum-cleaners from this Table.

Applicable on Publication

CLAUSE 6. MOTORS.

AMDT. No. 1
SEPT. 1958

(a) General.

Delete this sub-clause, together with Table II, and substitute the following:

"A motor provided as part of a motor-operated appliance shall be capable of handling its maximum normal load as part of the appliance without materials used for electrical insulation being subjected to temperatures in excess of those prescribed in Table I of A.&T.S. No.C. 100, when referred to an ambient temperature of 25°C. The ambient shall be measured by at least two thermometers protected against radiation from the appliance under test.

Provided, however, that a coil winding shall not be considered to comply with this clause unless the maximum temperature observable by a thermometer or thermocouple is at least 10 deg. C lower than the values given in Table I of A.&T.S. No. C. 100.

Miniature

X-T99
.S7

October 1959

Endorsement Slip

LIBRARY OF
CONGRESS
SERIAL RECORD

British Standard Specification 1452 : 1956

GREY IRON CASTINGS

is endorsed as

Australian Standard Specification

No. G.8-1959

Without Amendment

(superseding A.S. No. B.26-1942 and A.S. No. B.89-1942)

COPY

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
Science House, Gloucester and Essex Streets, Sydney.

X-T59
.S7

No. C.160—1959 Ap.

2 -DEC 14
Copy 1959

SAA
Approval and Test Specification for PORTABLE ELECTRIC DRILLS

Incorporated by Royal Charter

PUBLISHED BY THE STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA, 157 GLOUCESTER STREET, SYDNEY
(COPYRIGHT)

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD No. L.15, Part II — 1959

COPY

Australian Standard Methods

for

DETERMINING THE COLOUR FASTNESS OF TEXTILES

Part II, Colour Fastness to Daylight

Incorporated by Royal Charter

PUBLISHED BY THE STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
157 GLOUCESTER STREET, SYDNEY (Copyright)

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD No. L.15, Part III — 1959

Australian Standard Methods for DETERMINING THE COLOUR FASTNESS OF TEXTILES

Part III, Colour Fastness to Rubbing (Crocking)

Incorporated by Royal Charter

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157 GLOUCESTER STREET, SYDNEY (Copyright)

X T59/7FB

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD No. L.15, Part IV — 1959

COPY

Australian Standard Methods for DETERMINING THE COLOUR FASTNESS OF TEXTILES

Part IV, Colour Fastness to Water Spotting

Incorporated by Royal Charter

PUBLISHED BY THE STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
157 GLOUCESTER STREET, SYDNEY (Copyright)

X-T59
S7 #14

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD No. T.15 — 1959

2 - OCT 22 1
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ALGINATE IMPRESSION MATERIAL

The Standards Committee of the Australian Dental Association has adopted this specification for use in connection with its scheme for accreditation of certified dental materials, lists of which are published periodically in the dental journals throughout Australia. Enquiries regarding this scheme should be addressed direct to the Australian Dental Association. When used in connection with the scheme the specification is known as Australian Dental Standards No. T. 15 (A.D.S. No. T. 15).

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X-Ts-9
. S7 #15

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD No. L.5 — 1959

2-JUL 22
Copy 0 1959

Conditioning Textile Materials for Test

Incorporated by Royal Charter

PUBLISHED BY THE STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA,
157 GLOUCESTER STREET, SYDNEY. (Copyright)

X-T59
S7

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD No. L.9—1959

2 JUL 1959
Copy

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD BODY MEASUREMENTS FOR THE SIZING OF WOMEN'S READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL

(Outerwear and Underwear)

Incorporated by Royal Charter

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

X-Ts-9
.S7+7

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD No. L.8 — 1959

2 - JUL 1959
Copy

VINYL-COATED FABRICS

Incorporated by Royal Charter

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

X-T59
.S7

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD No. L.3 — 1959

2 - JUL 22
Copy 2 1959

FLAX CANVAS

Incorporated by
Royal Charter

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

X-T59
S7 #14

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD No. K.III — 1959

2 - JUL 22 1
Copy 2 1959

EXTERIOR OIL GLOSS PAINT FOR GENERAL USE

Incorporated by Royal Charter

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

X-T59
.S7 #20

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD No. CZ. 8—1959

2 - JUL 1961
Copy 0 1959

GUARDING AND SAFE USE OF METAL-WORKING POWER PRESSES

Incorporated by Royal Charter

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

X-T59
.S7 #21

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD
No. CB.14, PARTS II AND III—1959

2 - JUL 1961
Copy 0 1959

CERTIFICATION IN BOILER WELDING:

Oxy-acetylene and Arc Welding of Pressure Pipes

Incorporated by Royal Charter
STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

X-T59
.S7

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD No. B.29 — 1959

2 - JUL 1959
Copy 2

FILLER RODS FOR WELDING

Incorporated by
Royal Charter

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

S-T 59
S7

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD No. L.11 — 1959

2 JUL 2
COPY 1959

SUB-TEEN and TEENAGE GIRLS' READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL

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STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

X-T59.S7 #24

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD No. CA. 27—1959

2 - 12
Copy 1959

INTERNAL PLASTERING ON SOLID BACKGROUNDS

Incorporated by Royal Charter

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

X-T59
.S7

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD No. L.15, Part I — 1959

Determining the COLOUR FASTNESS OF TEXTILES

Part I, General Principles of Testing: Use of Grey Scales

Incorporated by Royal Charter STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

X-T59
.S7

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD No. C.322—1959

FLUORESCENT LAMP BALLASTS

(Pre-heat, Switch-start Circuits)

Incorporated by Royal Charter

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AUSTRALIAN STANDARD No. K. 109 — 1959

X-T59
.S7

OIL BASE WOOD PRIMING PAINT (Performance Basis)

Incorporated by Royal Charter

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

X-T59
S7

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD No. N.29-1959

OILED WRAPS FOR APPLES

Incorporated by Royal Charter

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

X-T69
.S7

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD No. K. 113 — 1959

EXTERIOR ENAMELISED PAINT FOR GENERAL USE (Performance Basis)

Incorporated by Royal Charter

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

X-T59
.S7

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD No. K.110 — 1959

OIL BASE UNDERCOATING PAINT

(Performance Basis)

Incorporated by Royal Charter

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

X-T69
.S7

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD No. Z.11-1959

PRESSURE SENSITIVE ADHESIVE CELLULOSE TAPE

Incorporated by Royal Charter

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

X-T59
.S7

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD No. B.8—1959

2 APR 2 6

COLOURING AND MARKING OF FOUNDRY PATTERNS

Incorporated by Royal Charter

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

X-T59
.S7

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD No. A.88—1959

CAST IRON PIPES AND FITTINGS

(Soil, Waste and Ventilating)

Incorporated by Royal Charter

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

X- T59
S7

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD No. CC. 7—1959

SAA CODE
for
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS IN CARAVANS AND CARAVAN PARKS

Incorporated by Royal Charter

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

X-T59
.S7

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD No. L.12 — 1959

-6 DEC 1 4

SIZE MEASUREMENTS FOR BOYS' KNIT UNDERWEAR AND NIGHTWEAR

Incorporated by Royal Charter

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

X-159
S7

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD No. A.99—1959

BITUMINOUS FELT ROOFING

Type I (c) Coated Organic Fibre Felt Roofing

Incorporated by Royal Charter

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

X. T59
S8

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD No. A.98—1959

BITUMINOUS FELT ROOFING

Type I (a) Saturated Organic Fibre Felt Roofing

Incorporated by Royal Charter

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

X-T59
.S7 #38

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD No. K.108 — 1959

8 - MAY - 7
Copy ____ 1959

ANTI-CORROSIVE METAL PRIMING PAINT

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STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

X-T59
.S7

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD No. A.41 — 1959

2 - MAY - 7
Copy 2 1959

ASBESTOS CEMENT PRESSURE PIPES AND JOINTS

Incorporated by Royal Charter

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

X-T59
.S7 #40

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD No. CB.15 — 1959

2 -DEC 14
Com 0 1959

SAA CODE FOR PIPE WELDING

Incorporated by Royal Charter

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

X-T59
.S7 #41

SAA Int. 376

2 - JUL 10
Copy 1959

INTERIM GRADING RULES FOR SAWN RADIATA PINE FOR STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING APPLICATIONS

Incorporated by Royal Charter

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

X-T59 #42
.S7

SAA Int. 377

2 - JUL 1961
Copy ____ 1959

INTERIM GRADING RULES
FOR
SAWN RADIATA PINE FOR USE AS LIGHT FRAMING MATERIAL

Incorporated by Royal Charter

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

2 JUL 1959
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No. C.159—1959 Ap.

X-T59
.S7 #43

SAA
Approval and Test Specification
for
RADIO AND TELEVISION APPARATUS

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No. C. 129—1959 Ap.

X-T59
.S7 #44

2 - AUG 12 !
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SAA
Approval and Test Specification
for
Electric Fence Controllers

Incorporated by Royal Charter

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157 GLOUCESTER STREET, SYDNEY (COPYRIGHT)

X-T59
.S7 #45

October 1959

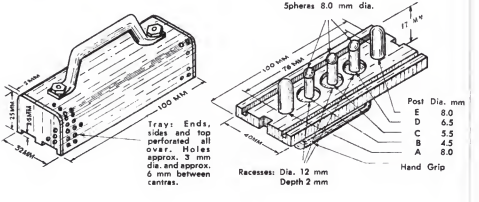
STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
Incorporated by Royal Charter

CORRIGENDUM
to
Australian Standard Specification
ALGINATE IMPRESSION MATERIAL
(A.S. No. T.15-1959)

First Edition 1959

Page 4. APPENDIX C—METHOD OF DETERMINING IMPRESSION TAKING ABILITY.

Delete illustration for Fig. C-1 and *substitute* the following:



X-T59
.S7 #46

October 1959

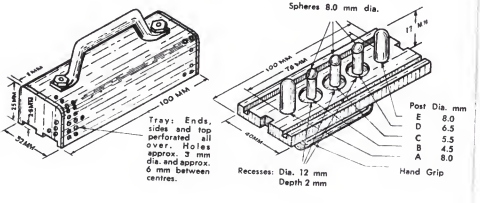
STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
Incorporated by Royal Charter

CORRIGENDUM
to
Australian Standard Specification
AGAR IMPRESSION MATERIAL
(A.S. No. T.16-1959)

First Edition 1959

Page 5. APPENDIX C—METHOD OF DETERMINING IMPRESSION TAKING ABILITY.

Delete illustration for Fig. C-1 and *substitute* the following:



2 E-'2t

X-T59
.S7#47

October 1959

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
Incorporated by Royal Charter

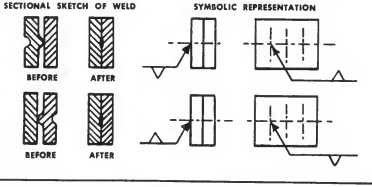
CORRIGENDA

to

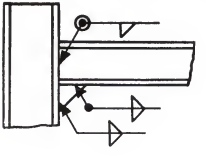
Australian Standard Specification
SYMBOLS FOR WELDING
(A.S. No. Z.6-1955)

First Edition 1955

Page 20. *Delete* illustration for Fig. 26 and *substitute* the following:



Page 22. *Delete* illustration for Fig. 35 and *substitute* the following:



X-T55
.S7 #48

September, 1959

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Incorporated by Royal Charter

THE LIBRARY OF
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MAR 1 1960
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CORRIGENDA

to

1958 Edition (first printing)

of

A.S. No. CA.2—1958

CODE FOR CONCRETE IN BUILDINGS

P. 3, line 5	"Institution's" to read "Institute's".
P. 7, line 9	Add "(lb)" after top line of formula.
P. 10, line 13	Add "302" after the word "Clause".
P. 11, Clause 306, (a) (i)	Change "A.S. No. A.101" to read "A.S. No. A.100".
P. 11, Clause 306, (b) (iii)	Change "paragraph E-4" to read "paragraph E-04".
P. 11, last line	Change "on" to read "an".
P. 12, 5th last line	Change "Appendix C" to read "Appendix F".
P. 14, Clause 310, (b)	Delete "s" from word "deflections".
P. 18, Clause 404, (a)	Change "Rule 410 (e)" to read "Rule 401 (e)".
P. 19, line 8	Change "would" to read "should".
P. 19, Clause 501, 9th line	Change "strength" to read "load".
P. 24, last column	Change "1086" to "1008 (b)".
P. 25, first column	Under "(b) Local bond stress (iv)", change "(viii)" to "(vii)".
P. 26, second column	Change following— 5th line "78,000 to 100,000" to read "80,000 min."; 9th line "78,000 to 100,000" to read "80,000 min."
P. 36, Fig. 2	Change vertical ordinate of parabola from "3.0" to read "0.3".
P. 36, 5th last line	Change "12" at commencement of formula to read "1.2".
P. 42, Formula (23)	Change "Mt" to read "M_t".
P. 43, lines 6 & 11	Change "u_{av}" to read "U_{av}".

2 B Cat. – Subj. Cat.

X-T58
.S7 #49

Doc. 420

AMENDMENT No. 1
JANUARY 1959

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Incorporated by Royal Charter

2 -FEB 29
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AMENDMENT No. 1
to
Australian Standard Specification for
FERROUS PIPES AND PIPING INSTALLATIONS
For and in connection with Land Boilers
(A.S. No. B.65 — 1955)

Endorsed (B.S. 806: 1954) 1955
Amendment No. 1 ..... January 1959

The Australian Specification A.S. No. B.65—1955 (which was an endorsement with Australian amendment of the first printing of the 1954 edition of B.S. 806) is now amended as stated below. The amendments should be inserted at the appropriate places.

It should be noted that the second printing of the 1954 edition of B.S. 806 incorporates the British Documents referred to below. It will be necessary, therefore, for holders of the second printing to make such adjustments to this list of amendments as are necessary.

British Document PD 2655 (Amendment No. 1 to B.S. 806) issued on 30 November 1956 is *endorsed* for use as part of the Australian Standard. AMDT. No. 1, JANUARY 1959

British Document PD 2686 (Amendment No. 2 to B.S. 806) issued on 22 January 1957 is *endorsed with alteration* as part of the Australian Standard and is incorporated in this amendment. AMDT. No. 1, JANUARY 1959

As the normal Australian material for electric resistance welded steel pipes has an ultimate tensile strength of 20 tons per sq. in., a new type 'K' pipe has also been included in this specification together with the British type 'H' pipe which has an ultimate tensile strength of 23 tons per sq. in.

X-759
.S7 #50

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Incorporated by Royal Charter

AMDT. No. 1
JULY 1959

2 - JUL 1 7
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AMENDMENT No. 1
to
SAA Approval and Test Specification
for
PLUGS AND PLUG SOCKETS
(No. C.112-1958 Ap.)

First Edition	1937
Second Edition	1940
Third Edition	1952
Reprinted	1952
Amended and Redated	1955
Fourth Edition	1958
Amended	July 1959

The above specification is amended as follows; the amendments should be inserted at the appropriate places.

CLAUSE 16, TESTS.

AMDT. No. 1
JULY 1959

Insert after sub-clause (b) a new sub-clause (bb) as follows:

"(bb) **Tests on Integrally-moulded Rubber and PVC Plug and Cord Sets*.**

(i) **Attachment of Flexible Cord.** The plug shall be rigidly held by the pins, with the pins in a vertical plane, and a load of the value set out below shall be firmly clamped to the flexible cord at a point 2 ft. from the point of entry to the plug.

The load shall be 5 lb. in the case of 0.001 sq. in. conductors, and 10 lb. in the case of 0.0017 sq. in. conductors.

The load shall then be allowed to swing 1500 times through an angle of 90°, commencing from 45° on one side of the vertical, in a plane approximately midway between the live pins of the plug.

*These tests are not applicable to cord sets with tinsel conductors. Each test is to be conducted on a separate sample.

X-T59
.S7 #51

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Incorporated by Royal Charter

AMDT. No. 5
JULY 1959

AMENDMENT No. 5
to
SAA Approval and Test Specification
for
ELECTRIC GRILLERS

(Incl. Grill-Boilers, Boiling Plates, and the like)

(No. C.102-1954 Ap.)

2 -JAN 7
Copy 0 1960

First Edition	1937
Second Edition	1940
Third Edition	1949
Reprinted incorporating Amendment No. 1	1952
Amended and Redated	1954
Amended	February 1957
Amended	September 1958
Amended	July 1959

The above specification is amended as follows; the amendments should be inserted at the appropriate places.

CLAUSE 13, TESTS.
(h) Exposure of Materials and Insulation to Excessive Temperatures.

AMDT. No. 5
JULY 1959

Amend the first paragraph as follows:

"Where there is any indication that any insulation or material forming part of the griller, or any essential insulation of its immediate connection would, during normal operation, be exposed to excessive temperature, the temperature of the material or insulation shall be measured by means of a thermocouple during operation of the griller under the maximum normal load conditions specified in Appendix A."

Applicable on publication

CLAUSE 13, TESTS.
(j) Fire Risk Test.

AMDT. No. 5
JULY 1959

Amend the first sentence as follows:

"In the case of a griller in which there is any apparent risk of scorching any flammable materials on which it may be stood, the griller shall be operated under the maximum load conditions specified in Appendix A whilst standing on a sheet of white filter paper* immediately over a wooden base, the area of the paper being at least sufficient to cover the projected area of the griller on the wooden base."

Applicable on publication

X-T59
.S7 #52

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
Incorporated by Royal Charter

AMDT. No. 3
JULY 1959

AMENDMENT No. 3
to
SAA Approval and Test Specification
for
APPLIANCE PLUGS
AND
APPLIANCE INLET-SOCKETS
(No. C.109-1955 Ap.)

2 -JAN- 7
Copy 2 1960

First Edition		1937
Second Edition		1941
Third Edition		1956
Amended	May	1958
Amended	September	1958
Amended	July	1959

The above specification is amended as follows; the amendments should be inserted at the appropriate places.

CLAUSE 19, SHROUD.

AMDT. No. 3
JULY 1959

(c) Attachment to Frame.

Add the following sentence to the Note:

"The shroud shall be held in place by means other than soft solder."

Applicable on publication

DIMENSIONS OF TYPE A AND TYPE B APPLIANCE INLET-SOCKETS.

AMDT. No. 3
JULY 1959

Add the heading "Table 1" to the Table on page 11.

In the column of dimensions for Type A inlet-sockets, *amend* the dimensions "S" and "N" to read as follows:

S..... $\frac{11}{16} \pm \frac{1}{16}$ in.

N..... $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{16} - \frac{1}{32}$ in.

Applicable on publication

X-T59
97 #53

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
Incorporated by Royal Charter

2 JAN 47
Copy 0 1960

AMENDMENT No. 1
to
SAA Approval and Test Specification
for
MINIATURE OVER-CURRENT CIRCUIT-BREAKERS
(No. C.111-1956 Ap.)

First Edition	1938
Second Edition	1951
Third Edition	1956
Amended	July 1959

The above specification is amended as set out hereunder; the amendment should be inserted at the appropriate place.

Add a new Clause 4A as follows:

AMDT. No. 1
JULY 1959

"4A. INDICATING DEVICE. Every circuit-breaker shall be marked in English with a worded device to indicate clearly whether it is "on" or "off", or the operation necessary to close or open it.

The construction of the circuit-breaker shall be such that, when normally operated, the switch cannot remain in either the "on" or "off" position unless the marking correctly indicates the position of the contacts. If the circuit-breaker has indicating wording, such wording shall correctly indicate the position of the contacts."

Applicable on publication

2 B Cat
Subj. Cat.
(13)
X-T59.S7 #54

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Incorporated by Royal Charter

AMDT. No. 1
SEPT. 1959

2 -JAN- 7
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AMENDMENT No. 1
to
Australian Standard Specification
No. L.7—1957
INFANTS' AND TODDLERS' CLOTHING

First Published . . . . December 1957
Amended . . . . . September 1959

The above specification is amended as follows; the amendments should be inserted at the appropriate places.

PAGE 16. TABLE 6. Toddlers' Walking Frocks-Second Group. AMDT. No. 1 SEPT. 1959

Insert:

	SIZE	AS2	AS3	AS4	AS5
Length, shoulder to waist* (inches)		8	9	9½	10

*Note. These measurements are intended only as a guide.
For the purpose of individual style, variation is permissible.

PAGE 20. TABLE 8, Play Overalls. AMDT. No. 1 SEPT. 1959

Alter:

	SIZE	AS2
Length of side seam (waist to bottom of trousers) to		19 in. (instead of 18 in.)

PAGE 23. APPENDIX A, TABLE A-1. AMDT. No. 1 SEPT. 1959

Insert under WIDTH AND LENGTH:

	(SIZE	1	2	3	4	5)
Shoulder and Arm Length (inches)		13	14	15½	17	18½

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AMDT. No. 1
JULY 1959

AMENDMENT No. 1
to
SAA Approval and Test Specification
for
NEUTRAL-SCREENED CABLES
(No. C.155-1956 Ap.)

First Edition	August 1956
Amended	July 1959

The above specification is amended as follows; the amendment should be inserted at the appropriate place.

CLAUSE 5. INSULATION.

(a) Material.

AMDT. No. 1
JULY 1959

Replace the words "a definite overlap" at the end of this subclause with the words:

"an overlap of not less than 15 per cent".

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AMENDMENT No. 1
to
SAA Approval and Test Specification
for
ELECTRIC HAND-LAMPS
(No. C.118-1957 Ap.)

First Edition	1939
Second Edition	1950
Third Edition	1957
Amended	July 1959

The above specification is amended as follows; the amendment should be inserted at the appropriate place.

CLAUSE 12, BALLASTS.

Add a new paragraph to this clause as follows:

"Auto-transformer type ballasts or transformers shall not be used in fluorescent hand-lamps capable of operation from extra-low voltage. Any double-wound ballast or transformer incorporated in a fluorescent hand-lamp operating from extra-low voltage shall be so designed and constructed that double insulation is provided between windings, and betweeen all live parts operating in excess of extra-low voltage and external metal parts of the enclosure in which the transformer or ballast is housed."

Applicable not earlier than six months from publication

X-T59
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STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
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AMDT. No. 3
JULY 1959

2 -JUL- 7
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AMENDMENT No. 3
to
SAA Approval and Test Specification
for
RADIO INTERFERENCE SUPPRESSION DEVICES
FOR
LOW AND MEDIUM VOLTAGE EQUIPMENT
(No. C.145-1954 Ap.)

First Edition (Supplementary Series)	1941
Second Edition	1954
Amended	April 1956
Amended	February 1957
Amended	July 1959

The above specification is amended as follows; the amendments should be inserted at the appropriate places.

CLAUSE 3, TYPES OF RADIO INTERFERENCE SUPPRESSION DEVICE.

AMDT. No. 3
JULY 1959

(b) Prohibited Connections.

After the first paragraph, *insert* the following new paragraph:

"Any radio interference suppression capacitor connected between live parts and internal metal parts (i.e., in parallel with the functional insulation) shall have a capacitance not exceeding 0.05 microfarad.

Note: The term "functional insulation" denotes the layer of insulation adjacent to live parts."

Applicable on publication

X-T59
S7 #56

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
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AMDT. No. 2
JULY 1959

2 -JAN 7
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AMENDMENT No. 2
to
Australian Standard Specification
for
ELECTRIC HOTPLATES FOR USE IN DOMESTIC ELECTRIC RANGES
(No. C.311 — 1953)

First Published		1953
Amended	November	1957
Amended	July	1959

The above specification is amended as set out hereunder; the amendments should be inserted at the appropriate places.

2-1 STANDARD OVERALL DIMENSIONS.

AMDT. No. 2
JULY 1959

Delete the existing 3rd paragraph (as amended by Amendment No. 1, November 1957) and *replace* by the following:

"The standard sizes[2] of cast griller hotplates shall be:

7½ in. x 15 in.
8 in. x 10 in.
10 in. x 12 in.

The standard sizes of sheathed (radiant) griller hotplates shall be:

7 in. x 9 in.
7½ in. x 15 in.
8 in. x 10 in.
10 in. x 12 in.

The actual dimensions of a cast or sheathed (radiant) hotplate shall not differ from the standard dimensions by more than $\frac{1}{16}$ in.

[2]If smaller cast griller hotplates are required for use in other than fixed domestic electric ranges, the dimensions shall be 9 in. x 7 in."

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AMDT. No. 6
JULY 1959

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AMENDMENT No. 6
to
SAA Approval and Test Specification
for
FLEXIBLE ELECTRIC HEATING PADS
(No. C.149-1954 Ap.)

First Edition	1951
Amended and Redated . . .	1954
Amended . . . . . April	1956
Amended . . . . . February	1957
Amended . . . . . May	1958
Amended . . . . . September	1958
Amended . . . . . July	1959

The above specification is amended as follows; the amendment should be inserted at the appropriate place.

CLAUSE 12, TRANSFORMERS.

AMDT. No. 6
JULY 1959

(f) Switches.

Add a new paragraph as follows:

"If the switch embodies an "off" position, such position shall be legibly and indelibly marked."

Applicable not earlier than 12 months from publication

X-759
S7 #60

2 -JAN- 7
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STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
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AMENDMENT No. 1
to
SAA Wiring Rules
INTRODUCTION TO PART II. MATERIALS

First Edition 1950
Amended . . . . . July 1959

The Introduction to Part II is amended as follows; the amendment should be inserted at the appropriate place.

APPENDIX I.

Add the name of the Electricity Trust of South Australia to the list of recognised testing authorities.

Applicable on publication

X-T59
.S7 #61

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

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AMDT. No. 1
JULY 1959

AMENDMENT No. 1
to
AUSTRALIAN STANDARD SPECIFICATION
for
FLEXIBLE TRAILING CABLES FOR ELECTRIC LIFTS
(No. C.307-1952)

2 JAN 7
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First Edition	May 1952
Amended	July 1959

The above specification is amended as follows; the amendments should be inserted at the appropriate places.

CLAUSE 8. MAKE-UP OF LIFT CABLES.

AMDT. No. 1
JULY 1959

(b) Compounded Braided Type.

Replace this sub-clause with the following paragraph:

"The rubber-insulated core in the case of single core lift cables, or the laid-up braided cores in the case of multicore lift cables, shall be covered with two layers of cotton braiding or alternatively, with a single cotton braid and a layer of high quality proofed cotton tape applied with a definite overlap. A further braid of suitable textile material shall then be applied overall and the cable treated with a compound having both flame and moisture-resisting properties. The compound shall not have any deleterious effect on the components of the cable."

CLAUSE 8. MAKE-UP OF LIFT CABLES.

AMDT. No. 1
JULY 1959

(c) Polychloroprene Sheathed Type.

Replace the first paragraph of this sub-clause with the following:

"The rubber-insulated core in the case of single core lift cables, or the laid-up braided cores in the case of multicore lift cables, shall be covered with a cotton braid or alternatively, with a layer of high quality proofed tape applied with a definite overlap. A sheathing of polychloroprene shall then be applied overall in accordance with the appropriate requirements of A. & T.S. No. C.116 for heavy duty compound."

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.S7 #62

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
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AMDT. No. 4
JULY 1959

2 -JAN- 7
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AMENDMENT No. 4
to
SAA Approval and Test Specification
for
ELECTRIC ROOM HEATERS
(No. C.103-1952 Ap.)

First Edition	1937
Second Edition	1940
Reprinted with amendments	1952
Amended	April 1956
Amended	August 1958
Amended	April 1959
Amended	July 1959

The above specification is amended as follows; the amendments should be inserted at the appropriate places.

CLAUSE 6, SAFEGUARDING OF ELEMENTS.

AMDT. No. 4
JULY 1959

Delete this clause (amendment No. 2, Aug. 1958) and *substitute* the following:

"6. **Safeguarding of Elements.** Except as provided below, the heating units of room heaters shall be protected by metal guards of such form and construction that no live part, or no material supporting or enclosing the heating element wire, can be touched with the standard test finger. In addition, it shall not be possible for the standard test finger to pass completely through any opening in the guard.

In the case of room heaters which are designed for fixed mounting or suspension, and which bear the marking "designed for fixed mounting or suspension at not less than 7 ft. from the ground," the heating units shall be protected by metal guards of such form and construction that no live part, or no material supporting or enclosing the heating element wire, can be touched with a cone conforming to the dimensions shown in Fig. 1, when such cone is applied from any direction. In no case shall any part of the element, or any exposed live parts associated therewith, be less than 1 in. from the inside face of the guard.

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STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Incorporated by Royal Charter

Australian Standard Specification
No. K. 121—1959

ETHANOL

2 -MAR 1960
1 copy

British Standard 507 : 1956, Ethanol, has been endorsed with Australian amendment as Australian Standard No. K. 121—1959.

To avoid reprinting B.S. 507 : 1956, the attached endorsement and amendment slips have been issued.

The endorsement slips should be attached to the cover of B.S. 507 : 1956 for use in Australia, and the amendments inserted at the appropriate pages.

Endorsement Slip — December 1959

British Standard 507 : 1956
ETHANOL
is endorsed as
Australian Standard Specification
No. K. 121—1959
Subject to amendments as indicated.

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
Science House, Gloucester and Essex Streets, Sydney

Amendment Slip. — December 1959

Page 5. Foreword. Paragraph 4.

Delete the second sentence and *replace* by the following:

> It should be noted that the use of industrial methylated spirit is governed by the Spirit Act and Regulations (1906-1952) as amended.

Page 6. Clause 6. Aldehydes and Ketones.

Delete the entire clause and *replace* by the following:

> **6.** The material shall not contain more than 0.05 per cent by weight of aldehydes and ketones, calculated as acetaldehyde, CH_3CHO, and determined in the manner described in Appendix E.

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STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

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Australian Standard Specification

No. K.1 : Part 13-1959

METHOD FOR THE DETERMINATION OF VANADIUM IN IRON AND STEEL

British Standard 1121 : Part 25 (Method A) : 1956, Vanadium in Iron and Steel, has been endorsed with amendment as Australian Standard No. K.1 : Part 13-1959.

To avoid reprinting B.S. 1121 : Part 25 (Method A) : 1956, the attached endorsement and amendment slips have been issued.

The endorsement slip should be attached to the cover of B.S. 1121 : Part 25, for use in Australia, and the amendment inserted at the appropriate page.

Endorsement Slip

August 1959

British Standard 1121 : Part 25 (Method A) : 1956

is endorsed as

Australian Standard Specification

No. K.1 : Part 13-1959

METHOD FOR THE DETERMINATION OF VANADIUM IN IRON AND STEEL

Subject to amendment as indicated

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
Science House, Gloucester and Essex Streets, Sydney.

Amendment Slip

August 1959

Page 4. *b. Reproducibility.*

Method A (Iron and Steel)

Delete "± 0.03" and *insert* "± 0.05".

Also *insert* a further reproducibility at the 0.5 per cent level as follows:

"At the 0.5 per cent vanadium level replicate results should not differ by more than ± 0.03 per cent vanadium."

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STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Incorporated by Royal Charter

Australian Standard Specification

No. K.1 : Part 12-1959

METHOD FOR THE DETERMINATION OF NITROGEN IN STEEL

British Standard 1121 : Part 39 : 1959, Nitrogen in Steel, has been endorsed with amendment as Australian Standard No. K.1 : Part 12-1959.

To avoid reprinting B.S. 1121 : Part 39 : 1959, the attached endorsement and amendment slips have been issued.

The endorsement slip should be attached to the cover of B.S. 1121 : Part 39, for use in Australia, and the amendment inserted at the appropriate page.

Endorsement Slip — August 1959

British Standard 1121 : Part 39 : 1959

is endorsed as

Australian Standard Specification

No. K.1 : Part 12-1959

METHOD FOR THE DETERMINATION OF NITROGEN IN STEEL

Subject to amendment as indicated

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
Science House, Gloucester and Essex Streets, Sydney.

Amendment Slip — August 1959

Page 6. *SECTION FIVE : PROCEDURE*

In the preliminary note *insert* after the words "ammonia fumes" the following:

"and other nitrogen compounds".

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Australian Standard Specification

No. K.1 : Part 13-1959

METHOD FOR THE DETERMINATION OF VANADIUM IN IRON AND STEEL

British Standard 1121 : Part 25 (Method A) : 1956, Vanadium in Iron and Steel, has been endorsed with amendment as Australian Standard No. K.1 : Part 13-1959.

To avoid reprinting B.S. 1121 : Part 25 (Method A) : 1956, the attached endorsement and amendment slips have been issued.

The endorsement slip should be attached to the cover of B.S. 1121 : Part 25, for use in Australia, and the amendment inserted at the appropriate page.

Endorsement Slip — August 1959

British Standard 1121 : Part 25 (Method A) : 1956

is endorsed as

Australian Standard Specification

No. K.1 : Part 13-1959

METHOD FOR THE DETERMINATION OF VANADIUM IN IRON AND STEEL

Subject to amendment as indicated

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
Science House, Gloucester and Essex Streets, Sydney.

Amendment Slip — August 1959

Page 4. *b. Reproducibility.*

Method A (Iron and Steel)

Delete "± 0.03" and *insert* "± 0.05".

Also *insert* a further reproducibility at the 0.5 per cent level as follows:

"At the 0.5 per cent vanadium level replicate results should not differ by more than ± 0.03 per cent vanadium."

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STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

-AUG 21

Standard Methods of Test for Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers and Related Materials

METHOD No. 403.1. SCRATCH RESISTANCE

Apparatus and Test Panel.

The apparatus consists essentially of a horizontal sliding panel to which the test panel can be clamped and which can be moved, either manually or, alternatively, by means of a motor drive, at a rate of 3-4 cm per second, beneath the point of a scratching needle, the axis of which is normal to the surface of the test panel.

The needle shall have a tungsten-carbide hemispherical point $1 \pm 0{\cdot}05$ mm in diameter. It shall be fixed in a holder at the end of a counterpoised arm which shall be provided with means by which loads of up to 2100 g can be applied to the needle.

A ramp sloping at approximately $12\frac{1}{2}°$, fixed to the sliding panel and a stop on the counterpoised arm shall be so arranged that the needle is held off the test film at the commencement of the stroke of the sliding panel and is gradually lowered on to it as the stroke proceeds. The length of the stroke shall be such that a scratch not less than 6 cm long can be obtained.

The apparatus may be equipped with an electrical means for indicating when the needle has penetrated through the film to the underlying metal test panel.

NOTE: Electrical indications of "scratch through" can only be used when the test film does not contain conductive pigment such as powdered metal and when the test panel is of metal.

A test panel not smaller than 4 in. + 2 in. of the appropriate base material.

Preliminary Procedure.

(1) If required, pre-treat the test panel by the appropriate method.

(2) Coat and dry the panel by the appropriate methods.

Test Condition.

The test shall be made at 20-25°C.

Test Procedure.

(1) Clamp the test panel, film side uppermost, to the sliding panel of the apparatus.

(2) Adjust the length of the needle projecting from the holder so that when the point of the needle is resting on the test film, the counterpoised arm is horizontal, i.e., the axis of the needle is normal to the surface of the test film.

(3) Return the sliding panel to the "start" position and lower the stop on the arm on to the ramp.

(4) Proceed as follows, according to the nature of the test:

(a) *Test for Determination of Scratch Resistance of a Film.*

(i) Adjust the load on the needle to an appropriate value not exceeding 2100 g.

(ii) Move the sliding panel at a rate of 3-4 cm per second until a scratch not less than 6 cm long is obtained.

(iii) Raise the needle and determine by visual examination whether the scratch has penetrated through the film to the underlying metal or other specified substrate.[1]

(iv) Repeat Steps 3 and 4 (a) (i) to (iii) but with lower or higher loads in steps of 100 g, according to whether "scratch through" has or has not occurred until in two consecutive scratches one does and one does not penetrate through the film to the metal or other specified substrate.

1. In appropriate cases this step may be replaced by an electrical determination of "scratch through"

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A.S. No. K.41

METHOD No. 407.1
March 1959

X-T59.S7 #68

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Standard Methods of Test for Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers and Related Materials

2 -AUG 21
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METHOD No. 407.1. HEAT RESISTANCE—SLOW COOLING

Apparatus and Test Panels.

A laboratory oven capable of maintaining the required temperature in the working space to within ± 3 deg C.

Asbestos sheet ½ in. thick and not smaller than 6 in. × 6 in.

Apparatus for the bend test in accordance with Method No. 402.1[1] with a mandrel of appropriate diameter.

Two test panels each 4 in. × 2 in., of the appropriate base material.

Preliminary Procedure.

(1) If required, pretreat the test panels by the appropriate method.

(2) Coat and dry the panels by the appropriate methods.

Test Conditions.

Except for the heating treatment the test shall be performed at 20-25°C.[2]

Test Procedure.

(1) Bring the oven and the asbestos sheet to the required temperature.

(2) Place one of the test panels approximately centrally and with the coated surface up on the sheet in the oven and leave it there for 4 hours, the temperature being maintained within ± 3 deg C of the required value throughout the period.

(3) Remove the sheet with the panel on it from the oven and allow to stand for 2 hours under standard air-drying conditions prescribed in Method No. 101.1.[2, 3]

(4) Examine the film visually for lifting, cracking, wrinkling and other defects and compare it with the film on the unheated panel for change in colour in accordance with Steps 6 and 7 of Method No. 601.1,[4] and for change in gloss in accordance with Method No. 602.1.[5]

(5) Submit both panels to the bend test in accordance with Method No. 402.1 and report for each the results of the examination for cracking and loss of adhesion.

1. Method No. 402.1, Bend Test.
2. For routine testing purposes, the test may be performed at ambient atmospheric conditions in which case the temperature shall be recorded.
3. Method No. 101.1, Standard Drying Conditions.
4. Method No. 601.1, Colour—Visual Comparison.
5. Method No. 602.1, Gloss—Visual Comparison.

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A.S. No. K.41

METHOD No. 407.2
March 1959

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

-AUG 21

Standard Methods of Test for Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers and Related Materials

METHOD No. 407.2. HEAT RESISTANCE—THERMAL SHOCK

Apparatus and Test Panel.

A laboratory oven capable of maintaining the required temperature in the working space to within ± 3 deg C.

Asbestos sheet ½ in. thick and not smaller than 6 in. × 6 in.

Apparatus for the bend test in accordance with Method No. 402.1[1] with a mandrel of the appropriate diameter.

Two test panels each 4 in. × 2 in., of the appropriate base material.

Preliminary Procedure.

(1) If required, pretreat the test panels by the appropriate method.

(2) Coat and dry the panels by the appropriate methods.

Test Conditions.

Except for the heating treatment the test shall be performed at 20-25°C.[2]

Test Procedure.

(1) Bring the oven and the asbestos sheet to the required temperature.

(2) Place one of the test panels approximately centrally and with the coated surface up on the sheet in the oven and leave it there for 4 hours ; the temperature in the oven being maintained within ± 3 deg C of the required temperature throughout this period.

(3) Remove the panel from the oven and immediately plunge it into water at room temperature and allow it to remain for 1 minute.

(The volume of the water shall be such that the introduction of the test panel does not cause the temperature of the water to rise more than 1 deg C.)

(4) Remove the panel, wipe off the adherent water with dry cotton-wool and allow it to stand vertically for 2 hours under standard air-drying conditions prescribed in Method No. 101.1.[2, 3]

(5) Examine the film visually for lifting, cracking, wrinkling and other defects and compare it with the film on the unheated panel for change in colour in accordance with Steps (6) and (7) of Method No. 601.1[4], and for change in gloss in accordance with Method No. 602.1.[5]

(6) Submit both panels to the bend test in accordance with Method No. 402.1 and report for each the results of the examination for cracking and loss of adhesion.

1. Method No. 402.1, Bend Test.
2. For routine testing purposes this test may be performed at ambient atmospheric conditions in which case the temperature shall be recorded.
3. Method No. 101.1, Standard Drying Conditions
4. Method No. 601.1, Colour—Visual Comparison.
5. Method No. 602.1, Gloss—Visual Comparison.

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STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

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Standard Methods of Test for Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers and Related Materials

METHOD No. 453.1. RESISTANCE TO PETROLEUM SPIRIT

Apparatus, Reagents and Test Panels.

A beaker of such size as will permit the immersion of the test panel for 3 in. of its length in the solvent mixture.

Apparatus for the determination of resistance to scratching as specified in Method No. 403.1.[1]

Solvent mixture comprising 25 per cent by volume of pure benzole complying with B.S. 135[2] and 75 per cent of petroleum spirit 60/80 complying with the I.P. specification for that material.[3] (*Note*: Pure normal hexane will comply with that specification.)

Shellac varnish 40 per cent, complying with the requirements for Type III Shellac varnish in SAA Int. 30A.[4]

Three test panels, each 4 in. × 2 in., of the appropriate base material.

Preliminary Procedure.

(1) If required, pretreat the test panels by the appropriate method.

(2) Coat and dry the test panels by the appropriate methods.

(3) Coat the edges of two of the panels with the shellac varnish and allow to dry.

Test Conditions.

The test shall be performed at 20-25°C.[5]

Test Procedure.

(1) Immerse the two panels with varnished edges for 3 in. of their length in the solvent mixture in the beaker, for 15 minutes.

(2) Remove the panels from the solvent mixture and allow them to stand vertically under standard air-drying conditions prescribed in Method No. 101.1.[5, 6]

(3) Examine the solvent mixture for discolouration due to bleeding of the pigment.

(4) After it has stood for 5 minutes, take one of the panels and using a pad of cotton-wool soaked with solvent mixture rub for 5 seconds a portion of the film which has been immersed. Examine the pad and the rubbed portion of the film to determine whether any of the film has been removed.[7]

(5) After the second panel has stood for 2 hours, examine the portion of the film which has been immersed for any evidence of blistering, wrinkling and other defects and compare it with the film on the panel which was not treated for change in colour in accordance with Steps (6) and (7) of Method No. 601.1[8] and for change in glass in accordance with Method No. 601.2.[9]

(6) Determine the scratch resistance of the immersed film and that of the untreated film on the two panels used in Step (5) in accordance with Method No. 403.1.

1. Method No. 403.1, Scratch Resistance.
2. B.S. 135, Benzoles.
3. Published in The Institute of Petroleum—Standard Methods of Testing Petroleum and its Products.
4. SAA Int. 30A—Shellac Compounds.
5. For routine testing the test may be performed at ambient atmospheric conditions in which case the temperature shall be recorded.
6. Method No. 101.1, Standard Drying Conditions.
7. Attention is drawn to the fact that with materials containing some dye-stuff pigments, some bleeding and discolouration of the pad is to be expected.
8. Method No. 601.1, Colour—Visual Comparison.
9. Method No. 602.1, Gloss—Visual Comparison

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STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Standard Methods of Test for Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers and Related Materials

-AUG 21 1959

METHOD No. 454.1. RESISTANCE TO MINERAL OIL

Apparatus, Reagents and Test Panels.

A beaker of such size as will permit the immersion of the test panel for 3 in. of its length in the oil.

Apparatus for the determination of resistance to scratching as specified in Method No. 403.1.[1]

Suitable means for maintaining the oil contained in the beaker at a temperature of 50 ± 2°C.

Mineral lubricating oil of naphthenic type, free from additives, having a viscosity of 70 ± 5 centistokes at 100°F. and a viscosity index of 20 ± 5.

Petroleum spirit 60/80 complying with the I.P. specification for that material[2]. (*Note*: Pure normal hexane will comply with that specification.)

Shellac varnish, 40 per cent, complying with the requirements for Type III Shellac varnish in SAA Int. 30A.[3]

Two test panels, each 4 in. × 2 in. of the appropriate base material.

Preliminary Procedure.

(1) If required, pretreat the test panels by the appropriate method.

(2) Coat and dry the test panels by the appropriate methods.

(3) Coat the edges of one of the panels with the shellac varnish and allow to dry.

Test Conditions.

Except for the immersion in oil, the test shall be performed at 20-25°C.[4]

Test Procedure.

(1) Immerse the panel with varnished edges for 3 in. of its length in oil in the beaker for 2 hours, the oil having previously been brought to a temperature of 50 ± 2°C.; throughout the period of immersion the temperature of the oil shall be maintained within this range.

(2) Remove the panel from the oil, wipe off the adherent oil with a pad of cotton wool and remove the last traces using a fresh pad soaked in petroleum spirit.

(3) Allow the panel to stand vertically for 2 hours under standard air-drying conditions prescribed in Method No. 101.1.[4, 5]

(4) Examine the portion of the film that has been immersed for any evidence of blistering, wrinkling and other defects and compare it with the untreated film on the second panel for change in colour in accordance with Steps (6) and (7) of Method No. 601.1[6] and for change in gloss in accordance with Method No. 602.1.[7]

(5) Determine the scratch resistance of the immersed film and that of the untreated film on the second panel in accordance with Method No. 403.1.

1. Method No. 403.1, Scratch Resistance.
2. Published in the Institute of Petroleum Standard Methods of Testing Petroleum and its Products.
3. SAA Int. 30A, Shellac Compositions.
4. For routine testing purposes the test may be performed under ambient atmospheric conditions in which case the temperature shall be recorded.
5. Method No. 101.1, Standard Drying Conditions.
6. Method No. 601.1, Colour—Visual Comparison.
7. Method No. 602.1, Gloss—Visual Comparison.

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X-T59.57 #72

A.S. No. K.41

METHOD No. 455.1
March 1959

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

2 -AUG 21
Comm. 2 1959

Standard Methods of Test for Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers and Related Materials

METHOD No. 455.1. RESISTANCE TO WATER AT ROOM TEMPERATURE

Apparatus, Reagents and Test Panels.

A beaker of such size as will permit the immersion of the test panel for 3 in. of its length in water.

Apparatus for the determination of resistance to scratching as specified in Method No. 403.1.[1]

Shellac varnish, 40 per cent, complying with the requirements for Type III, Shellac varnish in SAA Int. 30A.[2]

Three test panels, each 4 in. × 2 in., of the appropriate base material.

Preliminary Procedure.

(1) If required, pretreat the test panels by the appropriate methods.

(2) Coat and dry the test panels by the appropriate methods.

(3) Coat the edges of two of the panels with the shellac varnish.

Test Conditions.

The test shall be performed at 20-25°C.[3]

Test Procedure.

(1) Immerse the panels with the varnished edges for 3 in. of their length in distilled water in the beaker for 4 hours.

(2) Remove the panels from the water; examine one in accordance with Steps (3) and (4) below, and allow the other to stand vertically under standard air-drying conditions prescribed in Method No. 101.1.[3, 4]

(3) Using a pad of cotton wool which has been soaked in distilled water, rub for 5 seconds a portion of the film which has been immersed. Examine the pad and the film to determine whether any of the film has been removed.

(4) Remove the adherent water from the film with dry cotton-wool. Compare an unrubbed portion of the film which has been immersed with the film on the panel which was not treated for change in colour in accordance with Steps (6) and (7) of Method No. 601.1[5] and for change in gloss in accordance with Method No. 602.1.[6]

(5) After the second panel has stood for 2 hours, examine the portion of the film which has been immersed for any evidence of blistering, wrinkling and other defects and compare it with the film on the panel which was not treated for change in colour and gloss specified in Step (4).

(6) Determine the scratch resistance of the immersed film and that of the untreated film on the two panels used in Step (5) in accordance with Method No. 403.1.

1. Method No. 403.1, Scratch Test.
2. SAA Int. 30A, Shellac Compositions.
3. For routine testing the test may be performed at ambient atmospheric conditions in which case the temperature shall b recorded.
4. Method No. 101.1, Standard Drying Conditions.
5. Method No. 601.1, Colour—Visual Comparison.
6. Method No. 602.1, Gloss—Visual Comparison.

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STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Standard Methods of Test for Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers and Related Materials

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METHOD No. 456.1. RESISTANCE TO BOILING WATER

Apparatus, Reagents and Test Panels.

A beaker of such size as will permit the immersion of the test panel for 3 in. of its length in water.

Apparatus for the determination of resistance to scratching as specified in Method No. 403.1.[1]

Shellac varnish, 40 per cent, complying with the requirements for Type III Shellac varnish in SAA Int. 30A.[2]

Three test panels, each 4 in. × 2 in., of the appropriate base material.

Preliminary Procedure.

(1) If required, pretreat the test panels by the appropriate method.

(2) Coat and dry the test panels by the appropriate methods.

(3) Coat the edges of two of the panels with the shellac varnish and allow to dry.

Test Conditions.

Except for the immersion in boiling water, the test shall be performed at 20-25°C.[3]

Test Procedure.

(1) Immerse the panels with varnished edges for 3 in. of their length in boiling distilled water in the beaker, for 5 minutes, the water being kept boiling throughout the period of immersion.

(2) Remove the panels from the water ; examine one in accordance with Steps (3) and (4) below, and allow the second to stand vertically under standard air-drying conditions prescribed in Method No. 101.1.[3, 4]

(3) Using a pad of cotton-wool which has been soaked in distilled water, rub for 5 seconds a portion of the film which has been immersed. Examine the pad and the film to determine whether any of the film has been removed.

(4) Remove the adherent water from the film with dry cotton-wool. Compare an unrubbed portion of the film which has been immersed with the film on the panel which was not treated for change in colour in accordance with Steps (6) and (7) of Method No. 601.1[5] and for change in gloss in accordance with Method No. 602.1.[6]

(5) After the second panel has stood for 2 hours, examine the portion of the film which has been immersed for any evidence of blistering, wrinkling and other defects and compare it with the film on the panel which was not treated for change in colour and gloss as specified in Step (4).

(6) Determine the scratch resistance of the immersed film and that of the untreated film on the two panels used in Step (5) in accordance with Method No. 403.1.

1. Method No. 403.1, Scratch Resistance.
2. SAA Int. 30A, Shellac Compositions.
3. For routine testing purposes the test may be performed at ambient atmospheric condition in which case the temperature shall be recorded.
4. Method No. 101.1, Standard Drying Conditions.
5. Method No. 601.1, Colour—Visual Comparison
6. Method No. 602.1, Gloss—Visual Comparison.

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LIST OF METHODS

The methods so far published are:

No. of Method	Date	TITLE	Price
101·1	March 1957	Standard Drying Conditions	1s.
102·1	June 1957	Recommended Sampling Procedure	1s.
103·1	June 1957	Preparation of Samples for Testing—Prepared Paints, Enamels, Varnishes, Lacquers and Similar Products	1s.
104·1	March 1957	Recommended Materials for Test Panels	1s.
105·1	March 1957	Pretreatment of Metal Test Panels—Solvent Cleaning	1s.
105·2	March 1957	Pretreatment of Metal Test Panels—Sanding	1s.
105·3	March 1957	Pretreatment of Metal Test Panels—Chromic Acid Dipping	1s.
107·1	June 1957	Determination of Wet Film Thickness from Dry Film Weight	1s.
107·2	June 1957	Determination of Wet Film Thickness from Wet Film Weight	1s.
107·3	June 1957	Determination of Wet Film Thickness by "Wheel" Gauge	1s.
201·1	June 1957	Preliminary Examination of Prepared Paints, Enamels, Varnishes, Lacquers and Similar Products	1s.
202·1	March 1957	Weight Per Gallon	1s.
203·1	March 1957	Skin Formation	2s.
204·1	March 1957	Fineness of Grind	1s.
205·1	March 1957	Application Properties—Brushing (Brushing Properties)	1s.
205·2	March 1959	Application Properties—Spraying	1s.
208·1	March 1957	Thinning or Mixing Properties	1s.
209·1	March 1957	Re-mixing Properties	1s.
212·1	June 1957	Wet Hiding Power—Black and White Cryptometer	2s.
302·1	March 1959	Pigment Content	1s.
401·1	March 1957	Surface Dry Condition (Silver Sand Test)	1s.
401·5	March 1957	Hard Dry Condition (Sanding Test)	1s.
402·1	June 1957	Bend Test	1s.
403·1	March 1959	Scratch Resistance	1s.
407·1	March 1959	Heat Resistance—Slow Cooling	1s.
407·2	March 1959	Heat Resistance—Thermal Shock	1s.
453·1	March 1959	Resistance to Petroleum Spirit	1s.
454·1	March 1959	Resistance to Mineral Oil	1s.
455·1	March 1959	Resistance to Water at Room Temperature	1s.
456·1	March 1959	Resistance to Boiling Water	1s.
601·1	March 1957	Colour—Visual Comparison	1s.
603·1	March 1957	Finish	1s.

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Standard Methods of Test for Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers and Related Materials

METHOD No. 205.2. APPLICATION PROPERTIES—SPRAYING (Spraying Properties)

Apparatus and Test Panel.

Suitable spraying equipment in good order and condition which shall, unless otherwise agreed, be of a type operating at an air pressure between 60 and 100 lb/sq. in. The air-line shall be provided with a suitable moisture trap.

NOTE: In case of dispute the equipment shall be the subject of agreement between the parties.

An approximately rectangular test panel of not less than 1½ sq. ft area and the smaller dimension of which is not less than 10 in., of the appropriate base material, placed vertically or nearly so with the shorter side horizontal.

Preliminary Procedure.

(1) If required, apply a priming coat and/or an undercoat of the appropriate material(s) and dry by the appropriate method(s).

(2) If necessary, bring a suitable quantity of the material under test to the correct condition for spraying by adding the requisite quantity of the appropriate thinner, but observing any limitations which may apply in relation to the quantity of thinner that may be added.

Note the proportion of thinner added.

Test Conditions.

The test shall be performed at 20-25°C. and, unless otherwise agreed, at a relative humidity not greater than 70 per cent, provided that for routine testing it may be performed at ambient atmospheric conditions in which case the temperature and humidity shall be recorded.

Test Procedure.

(1) Apply the material (thinned if necessary in accordance with Step 2, Preliminary Procedure) to the test panel by spraying with normal trade technique appropriate to the material under test. During the application the air pressure shall be kept constant and the material flow, gun distance from the work and fan size shall be so adjusted that the work is kept smooth, level and wet.

Note the spraying properties during application.

(2) Allow the volatile matter to flash off and examine the film for sagging, lifting of the underlying coat if there is one, orange peel, streakiness, floating, blushing and any other defects.

(3) If it is desired to examine the lapping properties, coat approximately two-thirds of the panel as described in Step 1; then after the appropriate period continue the application, coating the remainder of the panel and approximately half of the area coated in the first application. No shield shall be used in the process.

Allow the film to become surface dry as determined by Method No. 604.1[1] and examine the area around the join for differences in gloss and for other defects.

1 Method No. 604.1, Surface Dry Condition (Silver Sand Test).

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Standard Methods of Test for Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers and Related Materials

METHOD No. 302.1. PIGMENT CONTENT

Apparatus.

Centrifuge with tubes of approximately 50 ml capacity.

Reagents.

Solvent suitable for extraction of the medium.

NOTE : The solvent used will depend on the material under test. If not prescribed in the relevant specification its choice is left to the operator, except that in case of dispute it shall be the subject of agreement between the parties concerned. When selected by the operator the solvent used shall be recorded.

Procedure.

(1) Transfer 5-10 g of the material under test to a centrifuge tube ; if a quantitative determination of the pigment content of the material is required, weigh accurately into a tared tube.

(2) Add approximately 25 ml of solvent and mix with a glass rod.

(3) Wash down the glass rod with solvent, using sufficient solvent to make up to approximately 40 ml.

(4) Place the tube in a tube holder on the centrifuge and counterbalance the holder of the opposite arm.

(5) Centrifuge at as slow a speed as possible consistent with settlement of the pigment, until the pigment is well settled.

(6) Decant the supernatant liquid, retaining it, if required, for the isolation of the non-volatile vehicle (see Method)[1].

(7) Repeat the extraction as above until the supernatant liquid is free from extractable material.

(8) Repeat the extraction once more but using di-ethyl ether, acetone or low-boiling point petroleum solvent in which the pigment is not soluble.

NOTE : A total of four extractions is usually sufficient.

(9) Decant the solvent and dry the pigment in the tube, carefully at first to avoid spattering due to volatilisation of the ether and finally in an oven at 105 ± 2°C for 2 hours, or if a quantitative determination is required, dry to constant weight.

(10) If it is desired to retain the pigment, remove it from the centrifuge tube, grind in a mortar, pass the whole through a No. 60 B.S. sieve[2] and transfer to a stoppered container.

Calculation.

If a quantitative determination is required calculate the pigment content of the material by the following formula :

$$\text{Pigment, } \% = \frac{\text{Weight of extracted pigment}}{\text{Weight of sample}} + 100$$

1. In course of preparation.
2. B.S. 410 : 1943, Test Sieves.

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Standard Methods of Test for Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers and Related Materials

METHOD No. 452.1. RESISTANCE TO HUMIDITY UNDER CONDENSATION CONDITIONS

Apparatus and Test Panel.

A closed cabinet in which the relative humidity can be maintained at approximately 100 per cent and the temperature varied continuously between 42°C and 48°C, ensuring that copious condensation occurs on test panels placed vertically within the cabinet.

The design and dimensions are left to the user's discretion, provided that the following conditions are observed :

(a) **Humidity.** The humidity shall be maintained by evaporation of water from a reservoir covering or situated in the bottom of the cabinet. The water shall be maintained free from grease and oil.

(b) **Heating.** The cabinet shall be heated through the medium of the water by a heater either located immediately below the water reservoir, or completely immersed in the water.

The heater should be thermostatically controlled in such a way that the temperature of the working space can be varied continuously from 42°C to 48°C and back to 42°C in not less than 45 minutes and not more than 75 minutes. The heating and cooling portions of the cycle shall be approximately equal.

(c) **Air circulation.** The air in the cabinet shall be circulated by means of a fan in such a way that at any given time the difference between the temperatures at any two points in the air space is not greater than 0·5°C.

(d) **Accommodation for Test Panels.** If the panels hang in the cabinet, the hooks and rods from which they are suspended shall be made of glass or non-metallic material not liable to be adversely affected by the conditions obtaining within the cabinet. If the panels are stood in metal racks, they shall be suitably insulated at their points of contact with the rack.

It is not advisable that the panels be placed less than 1½ in. apart or less than 1½ in. from the sides of the cabinet, unless the cabinet has been specially designed to permit of satisfactory air circulation with smaller clearances.

A test panel shall not be smaller than 6 in. × 4 in., of the appropriate base material.

Preliminary Procedure.

1. If required, pretreat the test panel by the appropriate method.
2. If required, apply a coat or coats of primer and/or undercoat using the appropriate methods of application and drying.
3. Coat the test panel with the material under test and dry using the appropriate methods.
4. The panel may be :
   (a) **scored**—in which case make two intersecting diagonal scores through the film to the metal surface with a razor blade, or
   (b) **unscored.**
5. Coat the edges of the panel with paraffin wax or other suitable coating.

Test Procedure.

1. Introduce the panel into the cabinet so that it is maintained in a vertical position with the short edge horizontal, and expose it for the appropriate period ; examine from time to time to ensure that it is subject to copious condensation throughout the exposure period.

   NOTE : Prior to the introduction of the test panel, the cabinet shall have been brought into steady operation and shall have completed at least two temperature cycles.

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Standard Methods of Test for Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers and Related Materials

METHOD No. 404.1. RECOATING PROPERTIES

This method is intended for testing the compatibility of two or more materials used as a paint system or part thereof, such as primer and undercoat, or primer, undercoat and finishing paint ; for examining the recoating properties of a material applied over itself ; and for checking the effect of the underlying coat(s) on the finish of the dry film.

Apparatus and Test Panels.

Apparatus for the bend test as specified in Method No. 402.1[1].
Apparatus for the test for resistance to scratching as specified in Method No. 403.1[2].
Two test panels, each not smaller than 4 in. × 2 in. of the appropriate base material.

Preliminary Procedure.

If required, pretreat the test panels by the appropriate method(s).

Test Conditions.

The test shall be made at 20-25°C.

Test Procedure.

1. Coat the test panels with the first coat material at the appropriate film thickness or spreading rate, as determined by Method No. 107.2[3] or 107.3[4], using the appropriate method of application. Dry under the appropriate conditions for the appropriate time.
2. Repeat Step 1 using the second coat material. Examine the film for signs of lifting, cracking, wrinkling or other defects of the surface both during application and drying and when dry ; also when dry, for evidence of any adverse effect of the underlying coat on the gloss and the finish of the film of the recoating material.

   NOTE : These last assessments may be made in relation to the specified requirements for gloss and finish for the recoating material or against a dry film of that material prepared in accordance with Method 603.1[5].
3. When a system of more than two coats is being tested repeat Step 2 for each additional coat.
4. Submit one of the panels to the bend test in accordance with Method No. 402.1[1], using a mandrel of the appropriate diameter. Examine the film for cracking, loss of adhesion to the test panel and any tendency for one coat to separate from another.
5. Submit the other panel to the test for resistance to scratching in accordance with Method No. 403.1[2] to determine, as appropriate

   (a) the maximum scratch load the film will withstand, or

   (b) whether the film will withstand a specified scratch load.

Examine the film for any tendency for one coat to separate from another.

NOTE : While failure in a bend or a scratch test may result from incompatibility, it may not necessarily establish this. For example, failure may result from the total film thickness.

[1]Method No. 402.1, Bend Test.
[2]Method No. 403.1, Scratch Resistance.
[3]Method No. 107.2, Determination of Wet Film Thickness from Wet Film Weight.
[4]Method No. 107.3, Determination of Wet Film Thickness by "Wheel" Gauge.
[5]Method No. 603.1, Finish.

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Standard Methods of Test for Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers and Related Materials

METHOD No. 501.1. SOLUBLE LEAD CONTENT

Apparatus.

A mechanically operated glass-paddle type stirrer.

NOTE : A " Quickfit " glass stirrer, Type S.T. 1/2 has been found suitable.

Reagents.

All reagents shall be of analytical reagent quality and distilled water shall be used throughout.

Hydrochloric acid (0·0680—0·0690 *N*).

Dilute 7 ml of hydrochloric acid (S.G. 1·16) to 1 litre. Determine the normality of the solution and adjust to 0·0680—0·0690 N.

Copper sulphate solution (1 *per cent*).

Dissolve 1 g of copper sulphate in water and dilute 100 to ml.

Wash solution.

Saturate hydrochloric acid (0·0680—0·0690 N) with hydrogen sulphide.

Hydrochloric acid 1 : 1.

Mix equal volumes of hydrochloric acid (S.G. 1·16) and water.

Nitric acid 1 : 1.

Mix equal volumes of nitric acid (S.G. 1·42) and water.

Lead-acid solution.

Dissolve 1 g of lead acetate in 300 ml of water and add to a mixture of 300 ml of sulphuric acid (S.G. 1·84) and 1800 ml of water.

Stand for 24 hours and filter through a thick asbestos pad.

Ammonium acetate solution.

Dissolve 200 g of ammonium acetate in a mixture of 20 ml of glacial acetic acid and 800 ml of water and dilute to 1 litre.

Alcohol 1 : 1.

Mix equal volumes of alcohol and water.

Procedure.

A—Extraction of Soluble Lead.

1. Take a suitable quantity of the sample[1], grind in a mortar, pass the whole of it through a 100 mesh B.S.[2] sieve and mix thoroughly.
2. Weigh exactly 0·500 g of the sieved and mixed sample and transfer to a 600 ml squat beaker.
3. Add 500 ml of hydrochloric acid (0·0680—0·0690 N), previously brought to a temperature of 25 ± 1°C.
4. While maintaining the solution at 25 ± 1°C, stir it with the mechanical stirrer for exactly one hour at a speed just sufficient to keep the sample off the bottom of the beaker.
5. Remove the stirrer, allow the solution to stand for two minutes and without delay filter by suction through a thick pad of paper pulp or asbestos, rejecting the first 50 ml. Should the remaining filtrate not be clear and bright repeat the filtration using the same pad.

[1]The sample may be pigment, pigment extracted from a paint or from paint scrapings.
[2]B.S. 410 : 1943, Test Sieves.

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A. S. No. U. 39 September, 1959

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

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AUSTRALIAN STANDARD SPECIFICATION

FOR

24 VOLT 36 AMPERE-HOUR LEAD-ACID BATTERIES FOR USE IN AIRCRAFT

(Detail Requirements)

This specification shall be read in conjunction with A.S. No. U.2, Lead-acid Batteries for use in Aircraft (General Requirements).

1. SCOPE. This specification applies to 24 volt 36 ampere-hour batteries, completely enclosed by a lined metal shielding container, for use in aircraft.

2. COMPLIANCE WITH SPECIFICATIONS. The battery shall comply with A.S. No. U.2, Lead-acid Batteries for use in Aircraft (General Requirements), and with the following requirements of this detail specification, and accompanying drawings.

Should any requirement of this detail specification differ from any of the general requirements of A.S. No. U.2, the requirements of this specification shall prevail.

3. DETAIL REQUIREMENTS.

(a) Dimensions. The dimensions of the battery and its components shall be in accordance with Figs. 1 to 11, inclusive.

(b) Type Number. The battery shall be known as Type 24V36/U.39.

(c) Weight. The weight of the battery, as defined in accordance with A.S. No. U.2, shall not exceed 80 lbs.

(d) State. The battery shall be supplied in the dry uncharged state.

(e) Shielding. The shielding container body shall be fabricated of 12 gauge NS4 sheet aluminium complying with A.S. No. H.48-1949*, Wrought Aluminium and Aluminium Alloys Sheet and Strip.

The terminal box and lid shall be of commercial 14 gauge half-hard aluminium sheet and argon-arc welded.

The container lid and terminal box retainer shall be of cast aluminium type LM-4 complying with A.S. No. H.49-1950†, Aluminium and Aluminium Alloy Ingot Castings.

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* B.S. 1470 : 1948 endorsed by S.A.A. without amendment.
† B.S. 1490 : 1948 endorsed by S.A.A. without amendment.

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Standard Methods of Test for Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers and Related Materials

METHOD No. 301.1. NON-VOLATILE CONTENT

This method may not be suitable for lacquers containing camphor or for material which includes nitrogen-containing resins.

Apparatus.

A shallow flat-bottomed circular dish of approximately 3 in. diameter.

A well ventilated oven capable of being maintained at 105 ± 3°C.

Procedure.

1. Dry the dish (and stirring rod if one is used—see step 3) at 105 ± 3°C within the working space. Cool and weigh*.
2. Transfer 1·0-2·0 g of the well mixed sample to the dish by
   (i) weighing by difference from a stoppered weighing bottle, or
   (ii) if the sample is a viscous liquid and, or a material of known low volatility, weighing* directly into the dish, which shall be suitably covered during the weighing operation.
3. Spread the material evenly over the bottom of the dish by tilting and, if necessary, by the addition of 3 ml of a suitably volatile diluent and the use of a stirring rod.
   Suitable diluents are :
   benzol for oil base paints,
   water for water paints,
   acetone for nitro-cellulose lacquers.
4. Heat the dish and contents (including the stirring rod if one is used) in the oven at 105 ± 3°C for 3 hours without stirring ; cool and weigh*.
5. Determine by difference the weight of the residue.

Calculation and Report.

Calculate the percentage of non-volatile matter as follows :

$$\text{Non-volatile matter percentage} = \frac{\text{Weight of residue}}{\text{Weight of sample}} \times \frac{100}{1}$$

*All weighing shall be carried out to the nearest mg, and the non-volatile content reported to the nearest 0·1 per cent.

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A.S. No. K.41

METHOD No. 211.1
October 1959

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Standard Methods of Test for Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers and Related Materials

METHOD No. 211.1. DEGREE OF SETTLING

Purpose.

This method is intended for evaluating the degree of settling of samples of paint, enamel, lacquer and similar products shelf-aged in one-pint containers of approximately 3 in. diameter.

NOTE : This method may be used, modified as agreed between purchaser and vendor, for like purpose on materials in other sizes of container using an appropriate spatula provided that the size of the container and details of the spatula are stated in the report.

Apparatus.

A steel-bladed spatula with a square end, conforming to the following requirements :

Total weight	$50 \pm 2\frac{1}{2}$ g.
Total length	$8\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2}$ in.
Length of blade to shoulder	$4\frac{3}{4} \pm \frac{1}{2}$ in.
Width of blade	$\frac{7}{8} \pm \frac{1}{16}$ in.
Thickness of blade	$0{\cdot}05 \pm 0{\cdot}01$ in.

NOTE : A suitable spatula may be prepared by cutting the tip from an appropriate 5 in. wooden-handled steel-bladed laboratory spatula.

Procedure.

(1) Lower the spatula vertically and gently into the sample and note whether it will fall to the bottom of the container under its own weight within 30 seconds. If not, push the end to the bottom.

(2) If necessary repeat Step 1 in another part of the container.

(3) With the end of the spatula on the bottom of the container move it edgewise and then sideways noting the resistance offered to such movements.

(4) Bring up the end of the spatula from the bottom of the container so as to hold on it as much of the settled pigment as possible and note the amount.

(5) Rate the sample for degree of settling on a numerical scale in accordance with the following descriptions giving an intermediate condition the appropriate odd number :

Rating	*Description*
10	Complete suspension of pigment.
8	A feel of settling of pigment. No significant resistance to sideways movement of the spatula. A small deposit brought up on the spatula.
6	Definite settled pigment through which the spatula will drop to the bottom of the container within 30 seconds. Definite resistance to sideways movement of the spatula. Appreciable deposit brought up on the spatula.
4	Definite cake of settled pigment through which the spatula will not drop to the bottom of the container within 30 seconds. Difficult to move the spatula through the cake sideways and slight edgewise resistance.
2	Definite cake of settled pigment through which it is very difficult to move the spatula sideways, and offering a definite resistance to edgewise movement.
0	A hard-dry cake of settled pigment.

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LIST OF METHODS

The methods so far published are:

No. of Method	Date	Title	Price
101·1	March 1957	Standard Drying Conditions	1s.
102·1	June 1957	Recommended Sampling Procedure	1s.
103·1	June 1957	Preparation of Samples for Testing—Prepared Paints, Enamels, Varnishes, Lacquers and Similar Products	1s.
104·1	March 1957	Recommended Materials for Test Panels	1s.
105·1	March 1957	Pretreatment of Metal Test Panels—Solvent Cleaning	1s.
105·2	March 1957	Pretreatment of Metal Test Panels—Sanding	1s.
105·3	March 1957	Pretreatment of Metal Test Panels—Chromic Acid Dipping	1s.
107·1	June 1957	Determination of Wet Film Thickness from Dry Film Weight	1s.
107·2	June 1957	Determination of Wet Film Thickness from Wet Film Weight	1s.
107·3	June 1957	Determination of Wet Film Thickness by "Wheel" Gauge	1s.
201·1	June 1957	Preliminary Examination of Prepared Paints, Enamels, Varnishes, Lacquers and Similar Products	1s.
202·1	March 1957	Weight Per Gallon	1s.
203.1	March 1957	Skin Formation	1s.
204·1	March 1957	Fineness of Grind	2s.
205·1	March 1957	Application Properties—Brushing (Brushing Properties)	1s.
205·2	March 1959	Application Properties—Spraying	1s.
208·1	March 1957	Thinning or Mixing Properties	1s.
209·1	March 1957	Re-mixing Properties	1s.
211·1	October 1959	Degree of Settling	1s.
212·1	June 1957	Wet Hiding Power—Black and White Cryptometer	2s.
301·1	October 1959	Non-volatile Content	1s.
302·1	March 1959	Pigment Content	1s.
401·1	March 1957	Surface Dry Condition (Silver Sand Test)	1s.
401·5	March 1957	Hard Dry Condition (Sanding Test)	1s.
402·1	June 1957	Bend Test	1s.
403·1	March 1959	Scratch Resistance	1s.
404·1	October 1959	Recoating Properties	1s.
407·1	March 1959	Heat Resistance—Slow Cooling	1s.
407·2	March 1959	Heat Resistance—Thermal Shock	1s.
452·1	October 1959	Resistance to Humidity under Condensation Conditions	1s.
453·1	March 1959	Resistance to Petroleum Spirit	1s.
454·1	March 1959	Resistance to Mineral Oil	1s.
455·1	March 1959	Resistance to Water at Room Temperature	1s.
456·1	March 1959	Resistance to Boiling Water	1s.
501·1	October 1959	Soluble Lead Content	1s.
601·1	March 1957	Colour—Visual Comparison	1s.
603·1	March 1957	Finish	1s.

A.S. No. U. 31—September 1959

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER)

2 -DEC 14

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR AIRCRAFT MATERIAL

HIGH-NICKEL, HIGH-CHROMIUM VALVE STEEL[1]

A. Bars and billets for forging.

C. Forgings.

1. CHEMICAL COMPOSITION[2]. The steel shall contain:

Carbon	not less than 0·37 nor more than 0·47 per cent.
Silicon	not less than 1·0 nor more than 2·0 per cent.
Manganese	not less than 0·5 nor more than 0·8 per cent.
Nickel	not less than 13·0 nor more than 15·0 per cent.
Chromium	not less than 13·0 nor more than 15·0 per cent.
Tungsten	not less than 2·2 nor more than 3·0 per cent.
Molybdenum.. ..	not less than 0·4 nor more than 0·6 per cent.
Columbium (niobium) (optional)	not less than 0·16 nor more than 0·22 per cent.
Sulphur	not more than 0·045 per cent.
Phosphorus	not more than 0·045 per cent.

2. PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE. The material shall be manufactured by the electric process.

3. SURFACE DRESSING. The material shall be surface dressed in accordance with the requirements of Clause 1–4 (*d*) (i) (B) of A.S. No. U.10.

4. CONDITION.

(*a*) Bars and billets for forging shall be supplied as rolled or forged.

(*b*) Forgings shall be supplied in the softened condition.

5. HEAT TREATMENT. The heat treatment to be given to material required in the softened condition and to the test samples shall be as follows:

Soften by heating to a temperature not less than 900°C, cool freely in air or quench in oil or water.

[1] This specification is based on British Standard S. 111 and replaces Australian Emergency Standard (E) D517—1940.

X-T59
S7

A.S. No. U. 32—September 1959

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER)

-DEC 14

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR AIRCRAFT MATERIAL

40 TON, HIGH THERMAL EXPANSION STEEL[1]

(SUITABLE FOR VALVE SEATS)

A. Bars and billets for forging.

B. Black or bright bars for machining.

C. Forgings.

For this material in other tensile ranges see:
A.S. No. U.28, 60 Ton, High Thermal Expansion Steel.

1. CHEMICAL COMPOSITION. The steel shall contain:

Carbon	not more than 0·7 per cent.
Silicon	not more than 0·5 per cent.
Manganese..	not less than 3·5 nor more than 5·5 per cent.
Nickel	not less than 11·0 nor more than 14·0 per cent.
Chromium	not less than 3·0 per cent.
Sulphur	not more than 0·05 per cent.
Phosphorus	not more than 0·05 per cent.

The following additional elements may be present at the option of the manufacturer:

Molybdenum	not more than 0·5 per cent.
Vanadium	not more than 0·25 per cent.
Tungsten	not more than 1·0 per cent.

2. PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE. The material shall be manufactured by the electric process.

3. SURFACE DRESSING. The material shall be surface dressed in accordance with the requirements of Clause 1–4 (*d*) (i) (B) of A.S. No. U.10.

4. CONDITION.

(*a*) Bars and billets for forging shall be supplied as rolled or forged.

(*b*) Black or bright bars for machining shall be supplied in the softened condition.

(*c*) Forgings shall be supplied in the softened condition.

[1] This specification is based on D.T.D. 247.

X - T59
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A.S. No. U. 35—September 1959

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER)

-DEC 1 4

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR AIRCRAFT MATERIAL

55 TON, HIGH CHROMIUM-NICKEL STEEL (CORROSION-RESISTING)[1]

(LIMITING RULING SECTION 6 IN.)

A. Bars and billets for forging.

B. Black or bright bars for machining.

C. Forgings.

1. CHEMICAL COMPOSITION.[2] The steel shall contain:

Carbon	not more than 0·25 per cent.
Silicon	not less than 0·10 nor more than 1·0 per cent.
Manganese	not more than 1·0 per cent.
Nickel	not less than 1·0 nor more than 3·0 per cent.
Chromium	not less than 15·5 nor more than 20·0 per cent.
Sulphur	not more than 0·045 per cent.
Phosphorus	not more than 0·045 per cent.

2. PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE. The material shall be manufactured by the electric process.

3. SURFACE DRESSING. The material shall be surface dressed in accordance with the requirements of Clause 1–4 (*d*) (i) (B) of A.S. No. U.10.

4. CONDITION.

(*a*) Bars and billets for forging shall be supplied in the softened condition.

(*b*) Black or bright bars for machining shall be supplied in the hardened and tempered condition.

(*c*) Forgings shall be supplied in the hardened and tempered condition.

5. HEAT TREATMENT. The heat treatment to be given to material required in the hardened and tempered condition, and to test samples other than those prepared from hardened and tempered material shall be as follows:

Harden in oil or air from a temperature between 950°C and 1020°C.

Temper at a suitable temperature between 550°C and 650°C.

[1] This specification is based on British Standard 2S.80 and replaces Australian Emergency Standard (E) D523—1941.

[2] This composition is the same as that specified in En. 57, B.S. 970.

X-T59
.S1

A.S. No. U. 10—May 1959

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

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AUSTRALIAN STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR AIRCRAFT MATERIAL

Inspection and Testing Procedures for Wrought Steel for use in Aircraft

(Other than Steel Sheet and Strip, and Steel Tube)

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X-T59
S7 #88

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD No. CB.2—1960

(UDC 621.873)

SAA
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(UDC 669.1:543:546.711)

SEP 19
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Part 14: Manganese in Iron and Steel

Incorporated by Royal Charter

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X-759
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SIZE MEASUREMENTS FOR MEN'S UNDERWEAR

(Knitted and Woven)

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AUSTRALIAN STANDARD No. A.[illegible]—1960

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Incorporated by Royal Charter

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ALL WELDED STEEL DRUMS

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S7
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AUSTRALIAN STANDARD No. B.157—1960
(UDC 621.882:624.014.26)

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HIGH TENSILE STEEL BOLTS WITH SUITABLE NUTS AND HARDENED WASHERS

FOR USE IN STRUCTURAL FRICTION-GRIP JOINTS

(FRICTION-GRIP BOLTS)

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AUSTRALIAN STANDARD No. N.21 — 1960

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FIBREBOARD CONTAINERS FOR BUTTER

(For Export Purposes)

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S73

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD No. N 82—1960

PIPES (STAINLESS STEEL) AND PIPE FITTINGS

FOR MILK

AND

PROCESSED MILK PRODUCTS

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

X-T59
S7 3 2

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD No. C.88—1960

DIMENSIONS OF SWITCHBOARD PANELS

(MINERAL-BASE TYPE)

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2 B Cat. Lib. Cat

X-T59
.S7 #113

Endorsement August 1960

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
Incorporated by Royal Charter

Australian Standard No. B.123—1960
PRESSURE CONTAINERS FOR PAINT

3 - DEC - 6
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British Standard 1101 : 1958 superseded the 1945 edition, which was endorsed with amendment as A.S. No. B.123-1956. B.S.1101 : 1958 has now been endorsed with amendment as a revised edition of A.S. No. B.123-1956.

Although B.S.1101 : 1958 now covers vessels used for the purpose of displacing any liquid or slurry, the scope of A.S. No. B.123 is still restricted to vessels for paint or similar material of a non-corrosive nature.

To avoid reprinting B.S.1101 : 1958 as the Australian standard, the following amendments and the attached endorsement slip have been prepared. The endorsement slip should be attached to the cover of B.S.1101 for use in Australia, and the amendments inserted at the appropriate pages.

Cover, and pages 1 and 5. TITLE.

Delete from existing title the words **"AND OTHER SUBSTANCES."**

Page 5. CLAUSE 2, DEFINITIONS.

Delete existing sub-clause *a* and *substitute* the following:

a. Pressure container. Any fixed or portable vessel (not being part of a spraying pistol) used for the purpose of displacing by compressed air any paint, varnish, lacquer, or similar material.

Page 6. CLAUSE 4. TEST CERTIFICATES FOR MATERIALS.

Add the following paragraph:

When the steel manufacturer has tested plates he shall supply certificates of test stating the reference number of each plate, the tensile strength, the elongation, and the percentage of sulphur and phosphorus in each cast. Where the steel manufacturer has not tested the plates they shall be tested in accordance with the relevant specification.

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2 B Cat. – Subj. Cat. X – T59
.S7#14

Endorsement August 1960

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

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6 – DEC – 6
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AUSTRALIAN STANDARD No. B.83-1960
SLIP (OR BLOCK) GAUGES

British Standard 888 : 1950 has been endorsed with amendment as a revised edition of A.S. No. B.83-1941, which was an endorsement of B.S.888 : 1940.

To avoid reprinting B.S.888 as the Australian standard, the following amendments and the attached endorsement slip have been prepared. The endorsement slip should be attached to the cover of B.S.888 for use in Australia, and the amendments inserted at the appropriate places.

Page 6. CLAUSE 1. SCOPE.

In fourth line of the Note, *insert* between the words "face" and "which" the following:

opposite to that

Page 14. Fig. 5. SCRIBING POINT.
Delete "Radius 0.002 in." and *substitute:*

Radius 0.02 in.

Page 15. Fig. 6. CENTRE POINT.

Delete the diagram second from the bottom, comprising a rectangle, dimension A, and hatched base.

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2 B Cat - Lady Cat.
(5)
X - T59
.S7#115

Endorsement

August 1960

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Incorporated by Royal Charter

DEC - 6
1960

Australian Standard No. A.23-1960
TENSILE TESTING OF METALS

British Standard 18 : 1910 was endorsed as A.S. No. A.23-1928. The 1956 edition of B.S.18 has now been endorsed with amendments as A.S. No. A.23-1960.

To avoid reprinting B.S.18 as the Australian standard, the following amendments and the attached endorsement slip have been prepared. The endorsement slip should be attached to the cover of B.S.18 for use in Australia, and the amendments inserted at the appropriate pages.

Page 2.
Delete the statement beginning: "This standard makes reference to—" and *substitute* the following statement:

This standard makes reference to the following Australian standards:
A.S. No. B.65, Ferrous pipes and piping installations for and in connection with land boilers (being B.S.806 : 1954 endorsed with amendments).
A.S. No. B.128, Verification of testing machines.

Page 10. CLAUSE 4. PROPORTIONAL TEST PIECES.
***c. Unmachined Test Pieces.* (ii) Cast.**
Delete the title "Cast" and *substitute* the following:

Cast (other than of cast iron).

Page 15. CLAUSE 15. ACCURACY OF TESTING EQUIPMENT.
Delete this clause and the footnote and *substitute* the following:

15. The testing machine shall be maintained to Grade A of A.S. No. B.128, Verification of Testing Machines. The instrument error of an extensometer used for the determination of proof stress shall not exceed ±5 per cent of the indicated measurement or ±0.000025 times the gauge length of the instrument in inches, whichever is the larger.

For the determination of Young's Modulus, it is desirable that the instrument error should not exceed ±0.001 per cent of its gauge length.

Page 18. CLAUSE 17. YIELD.
In the third last paragraph of the clause *insert* the word "total" before the word "extension" in line 2.

Miniature

X-T59.S7#1160

Endorsement

August, 1960

BRITISH STANDARD 10: Part 4: 1931

is endorsed as

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD

No. B.52, Part 4—1960

without Australian amendment

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
Science House, 157 Gloucester Street, Sydney

Miniature

X-TEL #17

Endorsement August, 1960

BRITISH STANDARD 328 : Part 1 : 1959

is endorsed as

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD

No. B.45, Part 1—1960

without Australian amendment

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
Science House, 157 Gloucester Street, Sydney

Miniature

X-T59.5-74118

August, 1960

Endorsement

BRITISH STANDARD 10 : Part 5 : 1932

is endorsed as

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD

No. B.52, Part 5—1960

without Australian amendmant

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
Science House, 157 Gloucester Street, Sydney

Miniature

X-T59.57#19

Endorsement

August, 1960

BRITISH STANDARD 328 : Part 2 : 1950

as amended by PD 3678 is endorsed as

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD

No. B.45, Part 2—1960

without Australian amendment

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
Science House, 157 Gloucester Street, Sydney

Miniature

X-59-72-10

August, 1960

Endorsement

BRITISH STANDARD 450 : 1958

is endorsed as

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD

No. B.50—1960

without Australian amendment

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
Science House, 157 Gloucester Street, Sydney

Miniature

X-T 59.59 #121

Endorsement

August 1960

BRITISH STANDARD 888 : 1950

is endorsed as

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD
No. B.83—1960

subject to amendments as indicated

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
Science House, 157 Gloucester Street, Sydney

Miniature

X-T59.57#122.

Endorsement August 1960

BRITISH STANDARD 1101 : 1958

is endorsed as

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD No. B.123—1960

subject to amendments as indicated

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
Science House, 157 Gloucester Street, Sydney

Miniature

X-T59.S7#123

Endorsement

August 1960

BRITISH STANDARD 18 : 1956

is endorsed as

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD
No. A.23—1960

subject to amendments as indicated

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
Science House, 157 Gloucester Street, Sydney

Miniature

X-T59
.S7#124

October 1961

Endorsement

BRITISH STANDARD 718 : 1960

is endorsed as

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD

No. R.8 — 1961

subject to amendments as set out in

Australian Amendment No. _____

2 - JAN 1 5
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STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Science House, 157 Gloucester Street, Sydney

Miniature

X-T59
.57 #125

Endorsement

October 1961

BRITISH STANDARD 612 : 1952
Including British Amendments No. 1 of January 1954
(PD1775) and No. 2 of August 1957 (PD2882)

is endorsed as

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD
No. R.12 — 1961

subject to amendments as set out in the
Australian Amendment No. — 196

2- JAN 1 5
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STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
Science House, 157 Gloucester Street, Sydney

Miniature

X-T59
.57 #126

Endorsement

October 1961

BRITISH STANDARD 249 : 1953

Including British Amendment of December 1954 (PD2063)

is endorsed as

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD

No. H.8 — 1961

without Australian amendment

2 - JAN 1 5
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STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
Science House, 157 Gloucester Street, Sydney

Miniature

X-T59 #127
.S7

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
Incorporated by Royal Charter

AMDT. No. 4
SEPT. 1961

2-NOV 30
Copy 1961

AMENDMENT No. 4

to

SAA Approval and Test Specification

for

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT OF PETROL SERVICE PUMPS
(No. C.123–1955 Ap.)

The 1939 edition of A. & T.S. No. C.123 which was amended and redated in 1951 and 1955, and amended in 1957 is further amended as follows; the amendment should be inserted at the appropriate place.

CLAUSE 5, LIGHTING FITTINGS.

Add the following note:

NOTE: This clause refers to petrol service pumps intended for installation outside buildings. Where pumps are installed within buildings the relevant authorities generally require flameproof enclosure of all electrical equipment, including lighting fittings, within the pumps.

AMDT. No. 4
SEPT. 1961

This amendment forms part of the specification on 1 Oct. 1961.

Miniature

X-T59 #128
S7

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
Incorporated by Royal Charter

AMDT. No. 5
SEPT. 1961

2-NOV 30
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AMENDMENT No. 5
to
SAA Approval and Test Specification
for
FIXED ELECTRIC WATER HEATERS
(No. C.142–1954 Ap.)

The 1949 edition of A. & T.S. No. C.142 which was amended and redated in 1954 and amended in 1956, 1958 and 1960 is further amended as follows; the amendment should be inserted at the appropriate place.

CLAUSE 11, OVERHEATING PROTECTIVE DEVICES.

(b) Position in Circuit.

Add the following to the end of the sub-clause:

. . . provided that this shall not apply to a multi-way switching thermostat used in a storage water heater. AMDT. No. 5 SEPT. 1961

This amendment forms part of the specification on 1 Oct. 1961.